

3.3.4 Miscellaneous Group

This group captures those natural communities that have few, if any, common themes that would allow them to fall into one of the other broad natural community groupings. Many of the communities within this group contain highly specialized flora and fauna reflective of the unique environment that they are dependent upon. Seeps, ice, wave action, water level fluctuation and bedrock shaped these communities which support many rare, sometimes regionally endemic species. Included are the more common dry cliff and Great Lakes beach, the ecologically diverse forested ridge and swale, and the extremely rare, highly specialized algific talus slope. Several other often obscure, lesser known natural communities are also included within the Miscellaneous Group.

During the development of the Wisconsin Strategy for Wildlife Species of Greatest Conservation Need, eleven secondary community types were identified for inclusion within the Miscellaneous Group. These communities are listed below.

- Algific Talus Slope (Section 3.3.4.1, Page 3-530)
- Alkaline Clay Bluff (Section 3.3.4.2, Page 3-532)
- Alvar (Section 3.3.4.3, Page 3-534)
- Bedrock Glade (Section 3.3.4.4, Page 3-536)
- Dry Cliff (Section 3.3.4.5, Page 3-543)
- Forested Ridge and Swale (Section 3.3.4.6, Page 3-551)
- Great Lakes Alkaline Rockshore (Section 3.3.4.7, Page 3-558)
- Great Lakes Beach (Section 3.3.4.8, Page 3-560)
- Great Lakes Dune (Section 3.3.4.9, Page 3-565)
- Inland Beach (Section 3.3.4.10, Page 3-570)
- Moist Cliff (Section 3.3.4.11, Page 3-573)

Summary of Vertebrate Species
of Greatest Conservation Need
Associated with Miscellaneous
Communities

27 Birds
9 Herptiles
3 Mammals

39 Total Species

The vertebrate Species of Greatest Conservation Need in each of these communities are presented in the following sections, along with information on opportunities, threats, and priority conservation actions.